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5. To be naturally not durable; to be transient; easily to lose vigour or beauty.
The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley shall be a fading flower.
The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. *Locke.*
Narcissus' change, to the vain virgin shows
Who trusts to beauty, trusts the fading rose. *Gay's Fan.*
To FADE. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freshness or vigour; to wither.
This is a man old, wrinkled, faded, withered;
And not a maiden, as thou say'st he is. *Shakespeare.*
His palms, though under weights they did not stand,
Still thriv'd; no Winter could his laurels fade. *Dryden.*
Restless anxiety, forlorn despair,
And all the faded family of care. *Garth's Dispenf.*
To FADGE. *v. n.* [*geezan*, Saxon; *fugen*, German.]
1. To fuit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another.
How will this fadge? my master loves her dearly,
And I, poor monster, fond as much on him;
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me. *Shakespeare.*
2. To agree; not to quarrel; to live in amity.
When they thriv'd they never fadg'd,
But only by the cars engag'd;
Like dogs that snarl about a bone,
And play together when they've none. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
3. To succeed; to hit.
The fox had a fetch; and when he saw it would not fadge,
away goes he presently. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
4. This is a mean word not now used, unless perhaps in ludicrous and low compositions.
FADGES. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Excrements; but often used to express the ingredients and settlings after distillation and infusion. *Quincy.*
To FAG. *v. a.* [*fatiga*, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness.
Creighton witheld his force 'till the Italian begun to fag,
and then brought him to the ground. *Mackenzie's Lives.*
FAGE'ND. *n. f.* [*from fag and end*.]
1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarser materials.
2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing.
In the world's fage'nd
A nation lies. *Fanshawe.*
When they are the worst of their way, and fixt in the
fage'nd of business, they are apt to look not kindly upon those
who go before them. *Cullier of Ermy.*
FAGOT. *n. f.* [*fagot*, Welsh and Armorick; *fagot*, French.]
1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire.
About the pile of *fagots*, sticks and hay,
The bellows raised the newly kindled flame. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
Spare for no *fagots*, let there be enow;
Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
Mitres or *fagots* have been the rewards of different persons,
according as they pronounced these consecrated syllables or
not. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
2. A bundle of sticks for any purpose.
The black prince filled a ditch with *fagots* as successfully as
the generals of our times do it with fascines. *Addis. Spectator.*
3. A soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really
existing.
To FA'GOT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*] To tie up; to bundle
together.
He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But *fagoted* his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*
To FA'IL. *v. n.* [*failler*, French; *faeln*, Welsh. *Pezron.*]
1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short;
not to be equal to demand or use.
The waters *fail* from the sea, and the flood decayeth and
drieth up. *Job xiv. 11.*
Where the credit and money *fail*, barter alone must
do. *Locke.*
2. To be extinct; to cease to be produced.
Help, Lord, for the godly man cealeth; for the faithful *fail*
from among the children of men. *Pf. xii. 1.*
Let there not *fail* from the house of Joab one that hath an
issue. *2 Sa. iii. 29.*
3. To cease; to perish; to be lost.
For Titan, by the mighty loss dismay'd,
Among the heavens th' immortal fact display'd,
Left the remembrance of his grief should *fail*. *Addison.*
4. To die; to lose life.
Had the king in his last sickness *fail'd*,
Their heads should have gone off. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
Both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is holpen shall
fall down, and they all shall *fail* together. *If. xxxi. 3.*
5. To sink; to be torn down; to languish through resis-
tance.
Neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit should *fail*
before me. *If. liij. 16.*

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6. To decay; to decline; to languish.
Mine eyes *fail*. *Pf. cxix. 32.*
I perceive
Thy mortal fight to *fail*: objects divine
Must needs impair and weary human sense. *Milt. Par. Lof.*
7. To miss; not to produce its effect.
Consider of deformity not as a sign which is deceivable,
but as a cause which seldom *faileth* of the effect. *Bacon's Essays.*
This jest was first of th' other house's making,
And, five times try'd, has never *fail'd* of taking. *Dryden.*
A persuasion that we shall overcome any difficulties, that we
meet with in the sciences, seldom *fails* to carry us through
them. *Locke.*
He does not remember whether every grain came up or
not; but he thinks that very few *fail'd*. *Mortimer's Husband.*
8. To miss; not to succeed in a design.
I am enjoin'd, by oath, if I *fail*
Of the right casket, never in my life
To woo a maid in way of marriage. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
In difficulties of state, the true reason of *failings* proceeds
from failings in the administration. *L'Estrange.*
Men who have been busied in the pursuit of the philoso-
pher's stone, have *fail'd* in their design. *Addison's Guardian.*
9. To be deficient in duty.
Endeavour to fulfill God's commands, to repent as often as
you *fail* of it, and to hope for pardon and acceptance of him.
Wake's Preparation for Death.
To FAIL. *v. a.*
1. To desert; not to continue to assist or supply.
The ship was now left alone, as proud lords be when for-
tune *fails* them. *Sidney, b. ii.*
So hast thou oft with guile thine honour blent;
But little may such guile thee now avail.
If wanted force and fortune do not much me *fail*. *Fai. Qu.*
There shall be signs in the sun, the moon, and the stars,
mens hearts *failling* them for fear. *Lu. xxi. 26.*
Her heart *faill'd* her, and she would fain have compounded
for her life. *L'Estrange.*
He presumes upon his parts that they will not *fail* him at
time of need, and so thinks it superfluous labour to make any
provision beforehand. *Locke.*
2. Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help.
Since nature *fail'd* us in no needful thing,
Why want I means my inward self to see? *Davies.*
3. To omit; not to perform.
The inventive god who never *fails* his part,
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*
4. To be wanting to.
There shall not *fail* thee a man on the throne. *1 Kings ii. 4.*
FAIL. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. Misfortune; mis; unsuccessfulness.
2. Omission; non-performance.
Mark and perform it, seest thou? for the *fail*
Of any point in't shall not only be
Death to thyself, but to thy lewd-tongu'd wife. *Shakespeare.*
He will without *fail* drive out from before you the Ca-
naanites. *Job iii. 10.*
3. Deficiency; want.
4. Death; extinction.
How grounded he his title to the crown
Upon our *fail*? *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
FA'ILING. *n. f.* [*from fail*.] Deficiency; imperfection; faults
not atrocious; lapse.
Besides what *failings* may be in the matter, even in the
expressions there must often be great obscurities. *Digby.*
To *failings* mild, but zealous for desert;
The clearest head, and the sincerest heart. *Pope.*
Even good men have many temptations to subdue, many
conflicts with those enemies which war against the soul, and
many *failings* and lapses to lament and recover. *Rogers.*
FA'ILURE. *n. f.* [*from fail*.]
1. Deficiency; cessation.
There must have been an universal *failure* and want of
springs and rivers all the Summer season. *Woodward's N. Hist.*
2. Omission; non-performance; slip.
He that, being subject to an apoplexy, used still to carry his
remedy about him; but upon a time shifting his cloaths, and
not taking that with him, chanced upon that very day to be
surprised with a fit: he wou'd his death to a mere accident, to
a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory. *South's Sermons.*
3. A lapse; a slight fault.
FA'IN. *adj.* [*preagn*, Saxon.]
1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. It is still retained in Scot-
land in this sense.
And in her hand she held a mirror bright,
Wherein her face she often view'd *fain*. *Fairy Queen.*
My lips will be *fain* when I sing unto thee, and so will my
soul whom thou hast delivered. *Psalms lxxi.*
2. Forced; obliged; compelled. [This signification seems to
have arisen from the mistake of the original signification in
some ambiguous expressions; as, *I was fain to do this*, would
equally

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- equally suit with the rest of the sentence, whether it was un-
derstood to mean *I was compelled*, or *I was glad to do it for fear*
of worse. Thus the primary meaning seems to have been early
lost.]
Every weight to shroud it did constrain;
And this fair couple eke to shroud themselves were *fain*.
Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 1. Stan. 6.
Whoever will hear, he shall find God; whoever will
study to know, shall be also *fain* to believe. *Hooker, b. v.*
I was *fain* to forswear it; they would else have married me
to the rotten medlar. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*
When Hildebrand had accused Henry IV. there were none
so hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was *fain* to
humble himself before Hildebrand. *Raleigh's Essays.*
The learned Castilio was *fain* to make trenchers at Basle,
to keep himself from starving. *Locke.*
FA'IN. *adv.* [*from the adjective*.] Gladly; very desirously; ac-
cording to earnest wishes.
Now I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre
of barren ground: I would *fain* die a dry death. *Shakespeare.*
Why would'st thou urge me to confess a flame
I long have stifled, and would *fain* conceal. *Addison's Cato.*
Fain would I Raphael's godlike art rehearse,
And show th' immortal labours in my verse. *Addison.*
The plebeians would *fain* have a law enacted to lay all mens
rights and privileges upon the same level. *Swift.*
To FA'IN. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To wish; to desire fondly.
Fairer than fairest, in his *failling* eye,
Whose sole aspect he counts felicity. *Spenser on Love.*
To FAINT. *v. n.* [*fainter*, French.]
1. To decay; to wear or waste away quickly.
Those figures in the gilded clouds, while we gaze upon
them, *faint* before the eye, and decay into confusion. *Pope.*
2. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless and sense-
less.
Their young children were out of heart, and their women
and young men *fainted* for thirst, and fell down in the streets.
Judith vii. 22.
We are ready to *faint* with fasting. *1 Mac. iii. 17.*
Upon hearing the honour intended her, she *fainted* away,
and fell down as dead. *Guardian, N^o. 167.*
3. To grow feeble.
They will stand in their order, and never *faint* in their
watches. *Ecclesi. xliii. 10.*
The imagination cannot be always alike constant and strong,
and if the success follow not speedily it will *faint* and lose
strength. *Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 953.*
4. To sink into dejection.
Left they *faint*
At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,
All terror hide. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 108.*
To FAINT. *v. a.* To deject; to depress; to enfeeble. A
word little in use.
It *faints* me
To think what follows. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
FAINT. *adj.* [*fane*, French.]
1. Languid; weak; feeble.
In the more intemperate climates the spirits, either exhaled
by heat or compressed by cold, are rendered *faint* and slug-
gish. *Temple.*
2. Not bright; not vivid; not striking.
The blue compared with these is a *faint* and dark colour,
and the indigo and violet are much darker and *fainter*. *Newton.*
The length of the image I measured from the *faintest* and
utmost red at one end, to the *faintest* and utmost blue at the
other end, excepting only a little penumbra. *Newton's Opt.*
From her naked limbs of glowing white,
In folds loose floating, fell the *fainter* lawn. *Thomson.*
3. Not loud; not piercing.
The pump after this being employed from time to time,
the sound grew *fainter* and *fainter*. *Boyle.*
4. Feeble of body.
Two neighbouring shepherds, *faint* with thirst, stood at
the common boundary of their grounds. *Rambler.*
5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not ardent.
Faint heart never won fair lady. *Proverb in Camden's Rem.*
Our *faint* Egyptians pray for Antony;
But in their servile hearts they own Octavius. *Dryden.*
6. Dejected; depressed.
Consider him that endureth such contradiction against him-
self, left ye be wearied and *faint* in your minds. *Hebr. xii. 3.*
7. Not vigorous; not active.
The defects which hindered the conquest, were the *faint*
prosecution of the war, and the looseness of the civil go-
vernment. *Davies on Ireland.*
FAINTHEARTED. *adj.* [*faint* and *heart*.] Cowardly; timo-
rous; dejected; easily depressed.
Fear not, neither be *fainthearted* for the two tails of these
smoking firebrands. *If. vii. 4.*
They should resolve the next day as victorious conquerors
to take the city, or else there as *fainthearted* cowards to end
their days. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

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- Now the late *fainthearted* rout,
O'erthrown and scatter'd round about,
Chac'd by the horror of their fear,
From bloody fray of knight and bear,
Took heart again and fac'd about,
As if they meant to stand it out. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*
Villain, stand off! base, groveling, worthless wretches,
Mongrels in faction; poor *fainthearted* traitors. *Addis. Cato.*
FAINTHEARTEDLY. *adv.* [*from fainthearted*.] Timorously;
in a cowardly manner.
FAINTHEARTEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from fainthearted*.] Cowardice;
timoroufness; want of courage.
FAINTING. *n. f.* [*from faint*.] Deliquium; temporary loss
of animal motion.
These *faintings* her physicians suspect to proceed from con-
fusions. *Wise man's Surgery.*
FAINTISHNESS. *n. f.* [*from faint*.] Weakness in a slight
degree; incipient debility.
A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes the fibres;
whence proceeds the sensation of *faintishness* and debility in a
hot day. *Arbutnot on Air.*
FAINTLING. *adj.* [*from faint*.] Timorous; feeble-minded.
A burlesque or low word.
There's no having patience, thou art such a *faintling* filly
creature. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
FAINTLY. *adv.* [*from faint*.]
1. Feebly; languidly.
Love's like a torch, which, if secur'd from blasts,
Will *faintly* burn; but then it longer lasts:
Expos'd to storms of jealousy and doubt,
The blaze grows greater, but 'tis sooner out. *Walsh.*
2. Not in bright colours.
Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light;
The lines, tho' touch'd but *faintly*, are drawn right. *Pope.*
3. Without force of representation.
I have told you what I have seen and heard but *faintly*;
nothing like the image and horror of it. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
An obscure and confused idea represents the object so
faintly, that it doth not appear plain to the mind. *Watts.*
4. Without strength of body.
With his loll'd tongue he *faintly* licks his prey,
His warm breath blows her flit up as she lies. *Dryden.*
5. Not vigorously; not actively.
Though still the famish'd English, like pale ghosts,
Faintly besiege us one hour in a month. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
6. Timorously; with dejection; without spirit.
Loth was the ape, though praised, to adventure;
Yet *faintly* 'gan into his work to enter. *Hubbard's Tale.*
He *faintly* now declines the fatal strife;
So much his love was dearer than his life. *Denham.*
FAINTNESS. *n. f.* [*from faint*.]
1. Languour; feebleness; want of strength.
If the prince of the lights of heaven, which now as a giant
doth run his unwearied courses, should through a languishing
faintness begin to stand. *Hooker, b. i. f. 3.*
This proceeded not from any violence of pain, but from a
general languishing and *faintness* of spirits, which made him
think nothing worth the trouble of one careful thought. *Temple.*
2. Inactivity; want of vigour.
This evil proceeds rather of the unsoundness of the coun-
sels laid for the reformation, or of *faintness* in following and
effecting the same, than of any such fatal course appointed of
God. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
3. Timoroufness; dejection.
The paleness of this flow'r
Bewray'd the *faintness* of my master's heart. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
FAINTY. *adj.* [*from faint*.] Weak; feeble; languid; debi-
litated; enfeebled.
When Winter frosts constrain the field with cold,
The *fainty* root can take no steady hold. *Dryden, Virg. Georg.*
The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire;
The *fainty* knights were scorched, and knew not where
To run for shelter; for no shade was near. *Dryden.*
FAIR. *adj.* [*pregen*, Saxon; *faur*, Danish.]
1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome. *Fair* seems in the
common acceptation to be restrained, when applied to wo-
men, to the beauty of the face.
Thou art a *fair* woman to look upon. *Gen. xii. 11.*
My decay'd *fair*,
A funny look of his will soon repair. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors.*
2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion.
I never yet saw man,
But he would spell him backward; if *fair* fac'd,
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antic,
Made a foul blot. *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing.*
Let us look upon men in several climates: the Ethiopians
are black, flat-nosed, and crisp-haired: the Moors tawny; the
Northern people large, and *fair* complexioned. *Hale.*